MERRY CHRISTMAS AS THE COMIC ARTISTS SEE IT.



WHY SANTA CLAUS WAS DELAYED. - Pick.



MRS. ARTHUR FORESIGHT-It is so hard to know what to give Arthur for Christmas! I've given him a manicure set and an afternoon tea set. I think I will buy him a Louis Quinze clock; my chamber is Louis Quinze, you know. — Life.



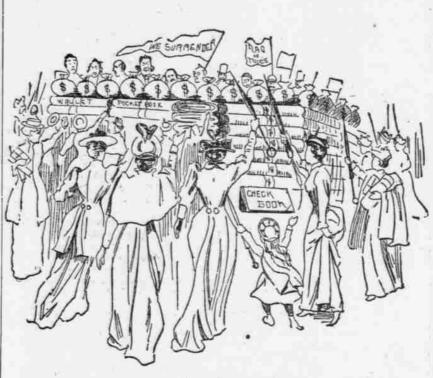
THE CHRISTMAS TREE AS AFFECTED BY THE AGE OF THE BEHOLDER.-Judge.



recently paid an election bet by trundling a wheelbarrow through the streets, this citizen feels that he has no reputation for dignity to sustain him in & the present ordeal. - Chicago News Record.



MR. CLEVELAND'S CHRISTMAS HONORS.-New York World.



HAIL! KRIS KRINGLE! The annual assault of mothers, wives and sisters upon Fort Pocketbook .- New



THIS WOULD BE AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT. - New York Evening World.



THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS. No, this is not a burglar at work, but a fond father smuggling toys into the house. - Phi adelphia Inquirer

THE Art Society has sent out the following | The People of the Isle of Man Know

THE MODEL VILLAGE.

A Place Where There Are No Saloons or Need for Municipal Law.

NOT EVEN A JAIL OR MORGUE.

And This Only Town of Its Kind Is Pessbrook, in Ireland,

WHERE THEY MAKE THE FINEST LINEN

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Have you ever heard of that town of 5,000 souls, known as the Model Village? It is not in America, I am sorry to say, and if there is another like it in the world I do not know of it. A town with that number of inhabitants with no Mayor, no policemen, no tombs, no morgue, no jail, no pawnshops, no "speak-easies," and no licensed saloons, which last perhaps goes without telling, is a something of which any country might well be proud, and of

which Ireland is proud. Every one who ever bought or sold Irish linen knows of the Bessbrook Linen Mills in County Armagh, Ireland, and of their enormous output of the "finest lines in the world." But of that home of working people and of the great and good man who founded both, but little is known on this side of the Atlantic, unless to our merchants and their purchasing agents. For this reason I am moved to speak of a recent visit to Bessbrook and the mills, and of their thousands of toilers who, notwithstanding the home comforts provided them by a humane employer, still live on the shady side of existence, working, sweating and shortening their days that you and I

may wear fine linen. A Pioneer in the Business.

John Grubb Richardson, Quaker, philanthropist and manufacturer, was considered one of the foremost pioneers in the industrial progress of his country. It may be said of him, he was born to his business, since when still a vouth he was taken into partnership by his father in an extensive ousiness, connected with the manufacture of and bleaching of lipen at Belfast and Lia bon. Even this early, it is told of him, he occupied himself so assiduously in commercial affairs as to gain for himself the reputation of being one of the most enterprising merchants of his time.

In the pursuit of his avocation he came to America, crossing in one of the first steamers which plied the Atlantic, and it may not be without interest to mention here, that he was one of the founders of the Inman steamship line. The Bessbrook property was purchased from the Earl of Charlemuy by Mr. Richardson, his father and brothers, but later he bough interests and became sole owner. but later he bought out their

As early as 1784 the spinning of flax was carried on at Bessbrook, which the ample supply of water brought down from Cam-lough greatly facilitated. The present magnificent building, built from the inexhaustible granite quarries in the immediate is eight stories high, a block vicinity. quare and, though built in 1847, still looks ew and as if it would ontlast time itself. In 1876 the concern was transformed into a limited liability company.

The Place Without a Rival.

From year to year the productive ca-pacity of the mills has been increased and the machinery improved upon until I suppose the place is without a rival, either in oint of size or capacity. Certain it is that s visit through the establishment amounts to a journey, from the basement where the vile-smelling flax is thrown in the raw state, through the countless rooms where can be seen the spinning, reciling, designing, pattern cutting and weaving, to the top of the house, where a glossy labric, so sweet and white, is being packed for ship-

Hundreds of our sex in the mill are seen standing with gowns ankle-short, bare-footed upon the stone floor made wet by vapor that is quite as dense as a London blackest, milk and rose complexion and neck and arms that a Washington City belle would prefer rather than the value of all the lines in the building. But their faces are not so bright as this coloring would indicate and there is not much jollity among them.

They Have America in View.

And hundreds of young men are at work here who were possible husbands for these girls; young men with determined counten nces, working with America in view. And there are old men and old women not a few, who are the fathers and mothers and grand-fathers and grandmothers of these youths, result of lifetime of at the loom. And little people, less than half grown, any number of them, are contributing their mite of work to this great industrial beehive, thereby increasing the family exchequer. This proportion of the mill hands, bowever, are only permitted to serve half of each day. The balance of time

must be spent in the village school. The village of Bessbrook better known as the "Model" viliage, is built entirely of gray granite, from the same quarry that turnished material for the great mills and their offices, and is occupied solely by men and their families employed in the mills. The houses are square and built rather monotonously after a uniform architectural plan, with little attempt at decorative effect. But a tidier or more wholesome looking village, it would be hard to find. There is no such element as squalor in the town. Doorsteps rival each other in cleanliness. Flowers are in nearly every window in the village and a profusion of bloom ornaments the lit-tle yards and side alks. The streets are of gravel, beaten down until smooth as as-phalt. During working hours the houses are deserted except by mothers with brand new babies and children too small for either

school or the mills. Even Death Doesn't Intrude.

A tew doctors' shingles was all we noticed that suggested disease, death or decay in the village. We heard of no sickness, saw no door with crape on the bell, and, judging from the extreme age of some of the old people in the mill, we concluded that people of the 'model' village just dry up and are blown away on a friendly breeze.

I talked with one of these old men who had been most of his life in the employ of Mr. Eichardson, who by the way died

had been most of his life in the way, died Mr. Richardson, who, by the way, died Mr. Richardson, other things he told recently, and among other things he told me Mr. Richardson was an ardent admirer of the character of William Penn, and then told me the whole story of William Penn. The main feature of the Penn policy, the old man said, was the way quarrels were settled, that if an Indian and colonist "fell out" the case was to be tried before a jury half of colonists and half of Indians, this he thought the only just way, but he wound up with "things has changed since

It Was an Old Story.

I thanked the old fellow for enlightening me in regard to the history of my own State, which he told us he heard had be-come "the greatest State over there," and we felt sure there had many men as old a he lived and died in Pennsylvania, who knew its history more imperfectly than he This same informant had the pleasure of hobbling with us to the showroom, and calling our attention to the great linen banner, which was made by this firm for our Centennial Exposition, upon which, with life-like accuracy, the shuttle had depieted Penn's dramatic treaty with the In-

When Bessbrook was purchased, Mr. Richardson's pet idea was to form a colony, in which there should be no temptation for the working people by means of saloons, and in which party spirit should be dis-couraged and a strong endeavor made to inculcate the Christian virtues of mutual forbearance and respect. The model village is the outgrowth of this idea. So far as wise endeavor could achieve its end, the project has been successful, though it is hardly possible in one generation to pro-duce a total revolution in the habits of a very much mixed population, such as millworkers represent.

However, there has been brought together a community in which the proportion of sober, well-living, industrious and peaceable iolk is greater, when compared to the extent of the population, than in any known town. That each inhabitant is privileged to worship according to the dictog. Many of these women are Irish beau-ties with eyes of the bluest, hair of the the several churches of the village, which

include the Friends' meeting house, Christ Church or Church of Ire-land, Methodist Chapel, Roman Methodist Chapel, Chapel and P Presbyterian Catholic Church. In addition to these ornamental buildings there is a really splendid Town Hall and institute, originated by Mrs. Richardson, who was always hand in glove with her husband in all his philanthropic works. This building considerately provides for the rational pleasures of their people, young and old, containing, as it does, library, reading room, billiard room, coffee room, lecture room and a main hall capable of seating upward of 800 people.

Carry Out Their Father's Plans. Every social organization likely to forard the mental and moral well-being and advancement of the people has been sedu-lously encouraged by both Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, and their plans are being care fully fostered by their two sons, Mr. James N. Richardson, a former senior member for County Armagh, and Mr. Thomas Wake-field Richardson. Such is Bessbrook, the model yillage, industrially, religiously and socially, and the whole secret of its successs and in establishing a commercial industry, which for magnitude and the high name it has acquired, not only in its own country, but ours as well, is due to the fact that it was the founder's study to surround himself with people of ability and big char-

for public libraries ever promulgated? MARY TEMPLE BAYARD. ICE-BOATING ON THE HUDSON.

Mile a Minute Is the Speed Often Made by the Swift Flyers,

acter and then take humane care of them.

Don't you think the plan worthy of emu-

lation? And does it not discount any plan

earson's Weekly, 1 The ice-boat is a racing machine pure and simple. Its hull-if the few timbers forming that spider-like structure can be so called-is put together in such a manner as to obtain the greatest possible strength consistent with lightness. Every village along the Hudson appears to have a few of these boats. The season for the sport rarely lasts over 30 days, and some winters afford

but a week of good racing weather. Of course there are many fine days scattered through the season, which the individual ice-boat enthusiast watches for and takes prompt advantage of. The main obstacles to the sport are light winds, rough ice, and snow. Accidents are rare, and it is seldom that any more serious barm comes to the sportsmann than a thorough ducking or a frost-bitten hand or nose.

The most serious accidents occur from collisions where the boats meet on opposite tacks, or when one, stopped suddenly by some unforeseen obstruction, is run into by another too closely following its course. The authentic runs of some of these boats are really marvelous. Swift express-trains are frequently overtaken and passed as if they were at rest. A mile a minute is often made by fliers.

BEFORE BURYING THE DEAD. Valuable Hints That Should Not Escar Anybody's Attention.

New York Sun. In order to call attention to the great care ecessary before burying the dead, the fol-

lowing extracts from a medical journal are given, namely, five signs of death: First sign, cessation of circulation and respiration; second, cooling of the body from 990 to that of atmosphere, usually in 24 hours or less; third, rigidity, which begins in about six hours after death; after some hours there is relaxation; fourth, resistance of muscles to galvanization; fifth, mortifiover the stomach Physicians should always see the dead

person before giving a certificate, even in cases where they have been in attendance just before death.

On the authority of a physician, it is understood that, in embalming, a slight in-cision is made first, before going on with the process, which seems a necessary safe-guard. But the safest way is to wait until there are slight signs of mortification. The attention of mothers and nurses is called to the covering of infants' heads too closely, lest they should not have sufficient

TO HEAR FROM NANSEN

A Suggestion That Birds Be Used to Carry Back Arctic News,

BATING HORSEFLESH IN PARIS. Dripking in England and a Nickel-in-the-

Elot Plan for Tipplera.

NIGHT-CAPS NOT GOOD FOR SLEEPING

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The perils to which Arctic explorers are exposed are enumerated in a recent article on Dr. Nansen's Polar expedition, and among the suggestions made with a view of maintaining communication with the outside world when the exploring party is in winter quarters, is one which bears the stamp of novelty. One writer, while premising that the breeding quarters of the Knot are as yet absolutely unknown, gives reasons for supposing that they will be found somewhere within the mystic Arctic circle, and that there the intrepid explorer will encounter them. As these birds habitually visit the east coast of England. where they are shot in large quantities in the autumn, it is suggested that they be employed as messengers of communication between the ice-bound travelers and the civilized world.

The ingenious originator of this idea pro poses that a number of these birds should be eaught and marked in some way that would attract the attention of sportsmen and entrusted with missives, after the method adopted with carrier pigeons. The expedition in question is apparently the best designed attempt that has yet been made to reach the unknown Arctic region, and it is the general impression that if ever the North Pole is to be won it is now. Nansen's scheme is not to force his way through the ice in the manner hitherto at-tempted, but to place his little vessel in such a position that the ice shall carry him to his destination. He believes that the currents of the Arctic Seas set from Siberian Islands across to Greenland by the way of the North Pole. His idea, therefore, is a simple one. He will run his ship into the ice, and drift with it in the proper

National Drinking Habits.

Some interesting statistics have been com niled by A. B. MacDowall, in an inquiry into "Recent Trade in England, and the Drinking Habits of the Nation." Mr. Mac-Dowail bases his research on the value of the exports per head of population, and finds that these were highest in 1872, 1882 and 1890, and lowest in 1879 and 1886. He finds that the marriage rate rises and falls in correspondence with the state of trade, there being fewer marriages when trade is The railway traffic receipts show similar fluctuations from the same cause. The consumption of strong drink also shows a correspondence with the state of trade, it being greatest when trade it best. It has been confidently urged that increased con sumption of spirits does not necessarily mean increase of drunkenness, but rather of moderate drinking. Mr. MacDowall exposes this fallacy by taking the number of police apprehensions and convictions for drunkenness and drawing curves of them, which are found to correspond with the curves of trade. Nevertheless it is demonestion, which generally commences in about | strated that on the whole period from 1866 40 hours after death, and usually shows first | to now there is apparently an improvement in England in this respect.

> An oiler which will not leak, and which, therefore, can be carried on the person without fear of solling the clothes, has made its appearance. It will be of special service for bicycles, guns, fishing tackle, type writers, sewing machines, roller skates and on all small and delicate machinery. It consists of a tube for holding the lubricant fitted at the top with an ingenious tip, which can be unscrewed when the oller requires filling. There is a steel pin con-

nected with a spring, and when this is pressed, the oil is released in sufficient quantities for lubrication. The advantage tea, coffee and aerated waters are to be obof this arrangement is that only a single drop is expelled, if desired.

It would be an estimable boon to humanity if doctors could agree in their ad-

vice as to diet. At present the average man is in a state of bewilderment. Only all our ailments arise from over eating and that some painting in Little Washington during the week. over-sleeping, and that the golden rule of health is to be sparing of both. Sir James Sawyer now comes forward with almost exactly the opposite advice. In speaking of King George III.'s oft quoted maxim, "six hours for a man, seven for a woman, eight for a fool," he considers that the poor old king-whose brain, by the way, certainly needed more rest than it seenredhad "begun at the wrong end." own experience of his own calling, Sir James Sawyer is decidedly of the opinion that medical men require eight sleep if they can get it; and that failing they should hold on by "the grand rule," "go to bed when you can and get up when you must." The bedroom should be well ventilated, and the "night cap" in the liquid form should be discarded, as alcohol prevents healthy sleen. It may produce a drowsy, stupefying effect, but not refresh-ing slumber. Most people who have slept with and without the aid of night caps will probably be inclined to agree with the distinguished physician. His advice as to "If a man eating is somewhat optimistic: would only eat naturally, and at the proper time, and not est too much, he might est anything he liked."

Hippophagy in Paris. One of the most prosperous industries in Paris is the sale and disposal of horseflesh for food. There are in the city of Paris 180 shops for the sale of horseflesh, and in the course of this year more than 21,000 horses, 61 mules and 275 donkeys have been killed and eaten by the Parisians. The most singular point about this traffic is that the price of the flesh is equal to that of good beef, 20 cents a pound. It is only fair, however, to add that two-thirds of this meat has been converted into sausages, so that it is more than possible that the con-sumers are ignorant of the source of their toothsome dish. It is now easy to understand how it is that good horses are so scarce in the Paris fiacres; at 20 cents a bound a fat horse would be worth more when he was dead than alive.

What Crowd Poisoning Is. The newest name for bad air is "crowd poison." Two medical men have been endeavoring to determine what it is that makes the air of crowded places poisonous to those who breathe it. Their object was to find out whether the effect was owing to the diminution of oxygen, as generally be-lieved, or to the presence of deleterious organic matter in the carbonic acid expelled from the lungs, as the majority physiologists maintain, or to the excess carbonic acid gas pure and simple. The conclusion arrived at is that the excess of carbonic acid gas is alone responsible for the headache, feeling of suffocation, etc., frequently experienced through the breathing of a contaminated atmosphere.

Cleanliness in Fruit Culture. Prof. J. E. Humphrey insists that the reatment of fungus diseases in plants should be preventive rather than remedial. Giving the plant abundant nourishment is not sufficient; the usual careless practice of leaving in the vinery or orchard, lying on the ground or hanging from the branches, the dead fruits of the season which have been destroyed by fungi may work infinite mischief, as the dead fruits furnish to the fungi which attack them the most favorable possible soil for further and complete development. In the next spring the air is full of the spores of these fungi, which find lodgment in the new leaves and fruits, and so the trouble is continued.

Automatic coin-fed machines, which is the modern name for nickle-in-the-slot devices, are being introduced in London by a

philanthropic association, for the supply of

liquors.

LOCAL ART GOSSIP.

A LARGE, well painted study of lilacs by Miss Josephine Thompson is on exhibition at Boyd's.

Mr. CHARLES WALE has finished a nortrait

as the committee. It is expected that this exhibition will eclipse the opening one. All the local arrists have promised to send the best work they have in their studies. There of the wife of Dr. E L. Czarniecki, of the Allegheny City Fertilizing Works. Mr. J. B. Monse exhibits at Boyd's an MR. J. B. Morse exhibits at Boyd's an are also paintings promised by New Yor autumn landscape with a flock of sheep and and European artists. VANDTEE. picturesque old barn in the foreground.

THE past week has been a busy one for the art dealers. They report a big sale in photogravures, etchings and water color re-MR. JOHN W. BEATTY has had much trouble with his eyes lately, and has been debarred

by his physician from doing any drawing or painting for some time. Among the new etchings noticed during the week at the art stores is "The Return of the Flock," etched by Lucien Gautier from a painting by the well known French artist Jacques.

An exhibition of paintings, pastels and studies made in Spain by George W. Hitchcock are on exhibition at the Wunderlich galleries, New York. Mr. Hitchcock leaped into fame some years are by his splendid studies of tully beds in Holland.

During his recent stay in Paris Mr. Cat negle met Mr. J. Elmer Salisbury, the artist tion demonstrated that a hole had been of this city. Mr. Carnegie bought several bored in the trunk of the tree with an paintings from Mr. Salisbury during the lat-ter's residence in Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury intend to return to Pittsburg in March. THE study of the prize vase of chrysanthe

mums by H. S. Stevenson is still on exhibi-

tion at Boyd's. Every body admits that this

is the finest piece of work Mr. Stevenson has yet shown. He has not had much time for anything but portrait work during the holiday senson. MR. ELIRU VEDDER has returned to without finishing his work on the World's Fair building. Mr. Vedder has long been exiled from this country. He said the whirt of Chicago life proved too much for him,

and he was glad to get back to the Eternal City, his adopted home. Mr. Surroy, who is exhibiting the painting "Nana," by Suchorowsky, the Russian artist, is in a great quandary over it. The paint or varnish of the picture is running in paint or variant of the picture is raining in a great many places, threatening to eventually destroy it. He called on several of the artists of this city during the week, but they could suggest no remedy except to call in the services of a New York professional picture restorer. The picture is to be on exhibition in this city four weeks longer.

THERE is on exhibition at the Gillespie gallery one of Charles Linford's happiest autumn effects full of the rich and sensu coloring of that period of the year. Mr. Linford was at one time a Pittsburg artist, but has been for many years located in Philadelphia. A great many of his paintings are owned by Pittsburgers.

gathered leaves of trees that are at least Mil. Joseph R. Woodwell is to contribute six paintings, mostly marines, to the It is used for most of the ailments where World's Fair. They were lately on exhibition at the Art Society's permanent gallery. His daughter, Johanna K. Woodwell, is to the oil has been used, and has the advantage of being cheaper. It has been recom-mended for headaches, nervous affections, entribute the water color head which and as an antiseptic it has given good re-sults when applied to fresh wounds, and for so much admired when on exhibition at the Art Society's gallery. MR. D. B. WALKLEY sold during the week

his "Interior of a Pottery," Akron, O., a very faithful piece of work, to Mr. Wilson Shaw, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank. Mr. Walkley has his large canvas, "Interior of a Glasshouse" on the Southside, nearly finished, which he in-tends to send to the World's Fair. ONLY one week more remains for Pennsylvania artists who intend to contribute pictures to the World's Fair. All the Pennsyl-

vania pictures have to be in Philadelphia by January 3, where they will be passed on by the Pennsylvania jury. The selected pietures will be exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, previous to being sent to Chicago. Blanks and further information can be obtained of Mr. Joseph R. Woodwell and John W. Beatty, who are members of the jury of selection. THE following American ertists have done

decorative work in the buildings of the World's Fair: Figure emblematic textile arts, Robert Louis Reid: panel representing auturen, George W. Maynard; allegorical figure needlework, J. Alden Weir, Forging, figure by E. E. Simmone; ceramic painting, Kenyon Cox; the telephone, J. Carroll Beckwith: decoration, figure by Charles Stanley Reinhart: the armorers' craft, E. H. Blash-deid, representing the art of metal working: LOCKS ARE UNKNOWN insic and riders of winged horses, by W. L.

THE HEART OF AN OAK

It Proved to Be the Secreting Place of an

Ancient Living Couple.

A lock of hair once hestowed by some

up into planks. One of these planks found

its way to a carpenter's shop, where it at-

tracted attention by an odd-looking branch-

This knot, excised from the tree out of

sheer curiosity by one of the workmen,

proved to be a peg of yew, containing a

lock of bright red hair. Further investiga-

anger, and that the plug, freighted with

love's gift, had been driven into the aper-

In course of time the wound inflicted upon the tree had healed over the plug so effectu-

ally that the portion of the trunk under

which the raddy lock lay concealed exhib-

ited no fewer than 250 "rings," each one

representing a year's growth of the brave

old oak, and proving that it was in the year

The difficulty of keeping a secret for ever has seidom been more quaintly illustrated than by the secret by which this sturdy heart of cak had been compelled to yield

up its charge after keeping it for two cent-

OIL OF THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

It Turns Out to Be an Excellent Antisep-

tie for Fresh Wounds.

The most valuable product of the enca-

lyptus trees, which are planted in California,

are the essential oil and certain medical

preparations from the leaves. The dis-

tilled extract from eucalyptus, which resem-

bles in its method of production the weil-

known distilled extract of wite-hazel, has

It is a concentrated extract from freshly

come into prominence within a few years.

seven years old, and the older the better.

inflammation of mucous membranes and

insomnia; for cold in the head and sore throat it is of service, while as a disinfect-

ant, it is useful from the fact that, like the oil, it substitutes a pleasant odor for noxi-

ous ones. The oil has an established place in the materia medies, and there is evidently

a field of usefulness for the distilled anti-

An Experiment Worth Trying.

Here is a little experiment which is well

worth showing to your friends. Procure a

bit of ordinary camphor, and from it break

off tiny pieces. Drop these upon the sur

tace of some pure water contained in any kind of vessel, and they will immediately

begin to rotate and move about, sometimes

continuing to do this for several hours. The water must be quite clean, for 1' a drop

1642 that the hiding-place was chosen.

like knot traversing its substance.

ture thus opened for it.

Garden and Forest. 1

septic.

Pearson's Weekivl

dreular relative to the next exhibition Not What Robbery Means, "Pictures now ready for exhibition must be sent to the gallery on or before January 3 1893. A list of works with full titles and values for the purposes of insurance should HOSPITALITY HAS NO LIMIT. be given a member of the Art Committee at E. A. Poole has been visiting and doing some painting in Little Washington during the week.

Mr. Schener has a still life study on exhibition at least two weeks. Pictures cannot be removed from the gallery without a written order of the committee." The circuit of the committee. The circuit of the committee of the committee at the state of A feep Into the Homes That Fot the Beautiful Country- ides. sser, George Hetzel and D. B.

STUPP OF WRICH HEROES ARE MAD

CORNERPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR-1 PEEL, ISLE OF MAN, Dec. 15.-There is a certain fire of calm and censeious inde pendence in the great gray eyes of the Manxmen, which on occasion would flame into exalted heroism. All this you see in Manymen in their comfortable homes, and one has only to acquaint himself with the heroism of this handful of islanders in the generous maid upon a too secretive lover past to know that their looks do not belie has been discovered in an old oak tree 3 feet their real character. There is nowhere or English soil a greater contrast to be found 6 Inches in diameter, which was sawn to the head-ducking, tuft-pulling, fawning human whom the English land system has

merged into a hereditarily cringing, farth

ing splitting vassal called an English small

Most Manamen, indeed all save the proprietors of mountain farms, are also fisher. mec. In a population of less than 50,000 aouls, including all town folk, it is estimated that at least one in every five derives his chief support from the harvests of the When boat-builders and net-makers sea. are taken into account, the proportion would be far greater. The immediate proz-imity to the sea of every inhabitant, and the endless mental absorption of the facts and fancies of sea environment, have through the centuries certainly molded the Manxman's face in sympathy. In repose it is a handsome face with a far-away dreamful look. In animation it has sternness and fire. In ordinary attentiveness it bespeaks great caution. When it has a pleasing peat fire for a background and your own face is opposite, set in a perspective of wind-whipped landscape or steely blue sea. I think it is truly one of the most hospitable faces in all the world. You would be chased down a mountain side or tossed over a cliff here in

Manxland, if you offered money for any form of hospitality.

From time immemorial, no tramps or mendicants have been allowed to land upon the shores of Man. Not so very long ago a vessel breaking this law was forfeited. Locks and keys are unknown in the countrysides. Utter simplicity and complete repose reign in all farm and cottage homes. Within the Manx ycoman's home the picture is homely but pleasing. The house place, living-room and kitchen combined, is on one side of a green painted door and short passage. On the other is a narrow slip of a parlor, for, as with the Staffordshire posters, the parlor is a hereditary and accessary dignity with the Manxmen. It is, as usual with other places of dignity, the only place of discomfort in these kinniy island homes. In the center of this room will always be found a little square malogany table. A family Bible rests upon it. A half dozen ancient mahogany entire are adjusted against the walls with a view to their support. A short, low-backed mahogany-trained chintz settle is in the window. Over the mantel piece is a huge mirror whose texture is as choppy as the surface of the Man-encircling sea; but this reflects in a ziz-zz way a marvelous collection of stuffed birds, dried grasses, China dogs, vases and rampant shepherdesses, with sundry carvings from Druidic days and huge shells which sailor sons have brought from far-off shores. This dim little retreat is seiden disturbed. Fitty enough it is almost exclusively sacred to the use of funcrais and wedding.

But the comfort of the roomy old house-place and kitchen atones for all this. The stone hearth is deep and wide, and the feet of a great family might all have place upon fr, with room for hule-and-seek for the little ones between the owners' chalrs. Not gorgeous homes these, but they are homes of integrity, comfort and content, every one.

Eduar L. Warman. the shores of Man. Not so very long ago a vessel breaking this law was forfeited.

Fire diamonds, rubics, emeralds, supplies, opals and other precious stones, set in all the latest styles, at M. G. Cohen's, 35 Fifth avenue. We set all our own goods and save you joubers' profils.

of oil or any grease is in it, the experiment will not work. But provided that nothing Portraits for the Holidays, Cabinet photos \$1.50 per doz. Panel piot ure given with every doz. better grade Crayons from \$2.50 up. Large assortmen of irames. Lies' Portrait Studio, 10 and 1 Sixth street. of this sort gets in, the little pieces of cam-phor will twirl about in a manner that is ex-